MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 1st. JANUARY 1806. Number 1056.

PANTHEON.

Madras Theatre.

First Subscription Play.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th. of January,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE COMEDY

OF

THE RIVALS.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS TICKETS to be had at the PANTHEON.

Box Tickets at ..... 3 Pagodas.
Front Gallery do. ..... 5 Rupees.
Upper Gallery do..... 1 Pagoda.

Pantheon, 31st. December, 1805.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE INTERESTS of the respective establishments of Messrs. PARRY & LANE, of MADRAS, and Messrs. NEILL and GIBBONS, of TRINCOMALIE, will be united on the First of January next, when

Mr. David Pugh

will be admitted a PARTNER in their Agency, and Mercantile Concerns, which will be carried on, at MADRAS, under the firm of

and at TRINCOMALIE, under the firm of

NEILL, GIBBONS & Co.

Madras, 31st. December, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

J. BURDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken those Airy and Commodious Warehouses lately built by Mr. Blyth, situate in Davidson's street, facing the West side of Messrs. Heefke and Co's Auction Room, to which he is now removing from the Fort, and where he intends carrying on

THE

COMMISSION

AND

Auction-business,

and hopes by his assiduity and unremitted attention to give general satisfaction.

☞ J. BURDEN's Commission and Auction Rooms will be opened on the 10th. Instant.

Madras, 1st. January 1806.

Advertisement.

TO BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 4th. January 1806,

AT

CAPT. SALTWELL's HOUSE,

In Stringer Street, Blacktown,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

Haberdashery,

RICH VEILS,

BRUSSELS POINT,

CHIP & STRAW HATS,

Roscius & Thornton

ONNETS,

EWELRY,

AND

E CUTLERY.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 2d. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

Two Strong Serviceable

CAMELS,

The Property of

A GENTLEMAN,

LATELY GONE TO CEYLON.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 2d. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY OF

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

NEAT Mahogany Chairs—Couches—Sofas, with Covers and Pillows—Bureaus, &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 4th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

AN INVOICE OF

SCALES AND WEIGHTS,

AND

A FEW DOZENS OF

SPIRITS OF WINE,

ALSO

TWO BOXES OF

PINE CHEESES,

AND A BOX OF

EUROPE PICKLES.

To be Sold,

By Pubic Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 4th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS OF

AN OFFICER,

DECEASED.

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

A CAPITAL Silver Hunting WATCH by Gordon.

A Steady Grey PONEY, goes in a Bandy or under a Saddle.

ALSO

A small Chesnut Pegue HORSE, with Bandy and Harness.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM.

On SATURDAY, the 4th. January,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

A FEW BOXES OF

FINE AND COARSE

HATS,

ALSO

A FEW BOXES

of

Real Florence Oil

&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES RANKEN,

AT HIS ROOMS,

De Mello's Buildings, Black-town,

On SATURDAY, the 4th. January, 1806,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

BEING

THE PROPERTY

OF

AN OFFICER

OF RANK,

GONE UP THE COUNTRY,

CONSISTING OF

LARGE Elegant Plated Hanging Lamps, with Irons,

Wall Shades, with Glass Drop Ornaments.

A Handsome Pier Glass, with Gilt Frame,

A handsome set of Blackwood Dining Tables, 14 feet by 5.

Blackwood Arm Chairs,

An Oval Breakfast Table,

A pair of very handsome Couches, with five Pillows each, and handsome Europe Chintz covers,

Painted Couches and Shade Stands.

ALSO

Six large Mats, 29 feet by 12, and ten Smaller ditto, and twenty-one Window Mats,

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES RANKEN,

AT HIS ROOMS,

De Mello's Buildings, Black-town,

On SATURDAY next, 4th. January 1806,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS

OF

HOSEA EASTGATE, Esq.

DECEASED.

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

SILVER PLATE,

Plated ware,

Household Furniture,

A Handsome Bandy with a Hood

A Collection of Law & other BOOKS,

ALSO

One hundred & ninety six Pieces of fine Bengal Charcoonahs and Doreas,

CATALOGUES

Will be Published prior to the Sale.

MADEIRA,

FOR SALE,

At 130 Pags. per Pipe,

" 170 ditto dito,

" 220 ditto ditto,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig,

Madras, 1st. January 1806.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW FRESH

HYDRABAD GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE.

Madras, 31st. December 1805.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 3d. January,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

A NEW Patent Breech'd double barrelled Fowling Piece, in a Mahogany case, by Knubley—two pair of Pistols, by Jover, (new), in Mahogany cases—a few neat Mahogany Writing Escritoires—Double-block Tin Dish Covers—ditto Fish Kettles of sizes—Steering Compasses—Lady's Chip Hats—Men's Black Round Hats—Pistol and Musket Flints—Shot Belts—Powder Flasks—Razors—Scissors.

ALSO

A FEW PINE

CHEESES,

TWO CASES OF

PICKLES,

AND

TWENTY DOZENS OF

FRENCH CLARET,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN,

Who has left India.

A Capital Bay Carriage HORSE, which has lost her match lately.

AND

A Good Second-hand CARRIAGE, which will be put up seperately.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 7th. January,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

A COLLECTION

OF

CHOICE BOOKS,

COMPRISING

SCARCE LAW PUBLICATIONS,

BEING

THE LIBRARY

OF

A GENTLEMAN,

WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING INDIA.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Saturday, the 4th. Instant.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

JUST OPENED,

SUPERFINE Blue Broad Cloth at 4 Pagodas per yard.

Ditto Ditto Cassimere at 2 Pagodas per ditto.

Ditto Ditto Black Ditto at 2½ Pagodas per ditto.

Fine Men's Black Round Hats at 5 Pagodas.

Ditto Children's Ditto at 2½ Pagodas.

ALSO

A FEW SETS OF

GILT FASHIONABLE

COAT BUTTONS.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN ROWLEY, late of Trichinopoly Esq. deceased, having been granted to MARIA ROWLEY, his Widow, and RICHARD ARTHUR MAITLAND Esq. the Executors therein named, now in India. ALL Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims. pay their debts, and deliver up the property, to the said Executors.

Madras, 31st. December, 1805.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 1st. JANUARY 1806.

HIS Majesty's Ship LORD DUNCAN, Commanded by Lieut. Sneyd, anchored in the Roads on Monday last; accompanied by two of her PRIZES;—the Ship Emile, — and the Brig Courier.

LIEUT. SNEYD's Cruise off the French Islands, has been in many respects fortunate, and is in every instance, marked by that daring spirit of enterprize, and unwearied diligence, which characterises a British Naval Officer.

THE Lord Duncan has, at different periods of her cruise, captured twelve sail of French Merchant Ships and Vessels, *seven* of which Lieut. Sneyd had *destroyed*;—of those retained, two were despatched for Bombay, one for Colombo, and two have arrived at this port.

We are sorry to add, that during the attack made on La Emile at port Dennis, in the Isle of Bourbon, LIEUT. SWAN of the Duncan, was *killed* by a Shot from the Batteries,—seven of which, were firing on His Majesty's Ship at the time.

LIST OF CAPTURES,

made by His Majesty's Ship DUNCAN, *Clement Sneyd, Esq.* acting Captain, between the 23d, July, and 30th. November, 1805.

HEUREUX,—Brig, Cargo, Salt Fish, &c. Burnt.
FELICITE,—Brig with a Cargo of Timber, sent to Bombay
LA HYDOLITE.—Brig, Corvette, of 100 Tons, 4 guns & 8 Swivels; ran on shore and destroyed.
LA PEARL.—Formerly a British Ship, 600 Tons, sent to Bombay.
LA FELICE.—Brig, destroyed.
LIBERTY,—Brig 130 Tons, Wines &c. sent to Columbo for adjudication.
LA BOTH LE PINCON,—Sloop, laden with Rice: —Burnt.
LA EMILE,—Ship of 300 Tons, laden with Rice; —arrived with the Duncan.
LA COURIER,—Brig, 200 Tons; do. arrived.
LA SERIEUSE,—Brig, laden with Guns, &c. destroyed.
A SCHOONER,—Burnt.
LA COCOTTE.—Schooner. Parted company in latitude 3 North.

YESTERDAY arrived the Brig Johanna, from RANGOON, which she left on the 19th. ultimo—by this arrival we have the pleasing information, of the release of the British Subjects detained by the Birmah Government, the restoration of their property, and a continuation of the liberty of trade and commerce, as heretofore enjoyed.—The Wellesley, Capt. Burn, and the Country ship —— —— ——

MODERN PORTRAIT

FROM ANTIANT MEMOIRS.

When we take a view of the many wars CÆSAR gloriously fuisthed, we cannot but admire him; but when we reflect upon the prodigious number of men whose poverty, slavery, or death, he occasioned, it is impossible not to abhor him. To be revenged of his private enemies, which nothing but his unbounded ambition had raised him, he oppresse'd his own country with those very arms with which his superiors had intrusted him, & yet the Senate decreed such exorbitant honurs to him, that we are apt to be astonished at the spirit of slavery, as appears at first view in their conduct. But it was very much owing to Republican policy; for when the Senators found that he delighted in these glorious marks of distinction, they heaped them on him, in order to render him the more odious to the people, and hasten his downfall. The application is so *obvious* that we need not name the man.

PLYMOUTH.—2d. July.

Last night arrived at the Fountain hotel, the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, with his *Suite* from Lymington, and this morning he hoisted his flag as Commander in Chief of all the Western Squadrons, at the main of the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns.

AMSTERDAM—18th. June.

It seems a report has been circulated, that Hanover would be evacuated by the French Troops, and occupied by those of another Power—this, however, is contradicted in a letter from Berlin—as well as the assertion, that Sweden had ceded Pomerania to the Emperor of Russia.

LONDON—3d. July

It is stated, in a letter from Madrid, of the 28th. of May, that Mr. Monroe, the American Ambassador, had quitted that city two days before, in consequence of the negociation between the American and Spanish Governments, relating to the confirmation of the cession of Louisiana having been entirely broken off.

It does not appear that the blockade of Cadiz has been resumed. Letters from that port, speak positively as to that point, and remark at the same time, upon the inutility of such measures, there not being a single ship of war in that harbour. This intelligence is not in unison with the pompous accounts inserted in most of the Continental Papers, of the formidable preparations in the ports of Spain.

The letters from Gibraltar are to the 24th, of May. They state, " *that there was not the smallest ground of their being molested by the Spa-*

Enemy could make upon that garrison.

A Paris Journal states, that Baron Lagerbieke has received permission from the Swedish Government to go to Germany, to use the waters; and adds, that the said Minister was disgraced for having disapproved of the conduct of his Sovereign, in sending back the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, and that Baron Armfeldt, who was very favourable to that measure, would succeed the former as Prime Minister of State at the Court of Stockholm.

Private letters from Holland state, that M. Schimmelpennick has procured the removal of the French Commissioners, who till now resided in every Dutch port; and that, in consequence, the trade with this Country, under a certain restriction, may be expected to be carried on with less severity.

It is believed at the Hague, that the troops encamped at Zeyst will soon embark on board the fleet which is ready in the Texel.

Thirteen emigrants have been obliged to quit Hamburgh, in consequence of the requisition of the French Minister.

A great scarcity prevails in Saxony, Brunswick, and in various parts of Prussia.

The Bill now before Parliament, respecting the future internal regulation of the *Custom House*, is of great importance to the commercial part of the community. Its tendency is to revise, alter, and amend, all the present methods of transacting business in the Custom House department. All holidays (except Christmas day) are to be abolished.

No Clerk or Officer will be permitted to take any fee whatever, on any pretence, but in lieu thereof are to have a reasonable augmentation of salary. The Clerks to attend from ten to three in the winter, and nine to four in the summer. The other officers, as searchers, &c. are to have salaries, commensurate to the reputed value of the patent under which the office is held. By this regulation, it is not doubted, that the vast transactions in the commercial department will be greatly accelerated.

A Letter from Weymouth dated 30th. June, say, we have the pleasure to say His Majesty's Eyes are much better, and it is expected that he will shortly be perfectly recovered.

The Bishop of London has written a circular Letter to all the Females of Fashion, requiring them to discontinue their Sunday parties in future; or that they would subject themselves to the penalties of the Ecclesiastical Court. The Ladies fifth Sunday concert was held the 18th, at the Marchioness of Stafford's: notwithstanding the interference of the Bishop of London, most of the Foreign Ministers and a great number of the Nobility were present.

Lord Castlereagh, it is reported, only holds the Secretary-ship of State till the arrival of Marquis Wellesley from India.

Sir John Anstruther has signified his intention of resigning the Chief Justice-ship of India—and Sir Wm. Russel, Senior Puisne Judge, is expected to succeed him.

Mr. Munro, the American Minister, is arrived in London, from Madrid.

LONDON,—13th. July.

Sir James Craig is *believed* to be still at Gibraltar, with the Troops under his command. They had not gone up the Mediterranean.

By intelligence from Madrid, it appears that Spain and Portugal are on the eve of war.

M. Schimmelpenninck, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, has consented to do away some of the restrictions upon English commerce.

Our readers will find the latest account of the engagement with a part of the French flotilla off Boulogne; it seems to have occasioned us some loss, and little advantage.—It does not appear that the enemy was obstructed in getting into Boulogne; though they were attacked with considerable courage and skill.

GENOA, JUNE 8.—The Austrian Imperial Envoy has delivered the following Note to our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

" The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany and Austria, has received yesterday evening a note, in which Senator Roggieri, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed him that the Ligurian Senate has resolved on the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, and that this resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a deputation having been sent to his Majesty the Emperor; in consequence the Government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new Constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent States, to unite itself to another great Power. I have also been given to understand, that my mission to the Ligurian Government is an end.

" I will not examine the motives which have led the Senate to take this step; in this case the Senate is the best judge; and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my Emperor, and until I receive these orders it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated.

" I shall therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my Court, the Note delivered to me, together with the Decree of the Senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian Government will, in the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the Legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German Nation; and I expect that the Austrian Consulate for Commercial Affairs, will remain on the footing on which it

Genoa, June 22, 1805. the law of nations.

On the 6th. Instant, the Senator Roggieri, transmitted to the Envoy the following note in answer:—

" I have laid the Note of your Excellency of the 8th. instant before the Chief Magistrate and I have the pleasure to assure your Excellency that the official respect which is due to your Excellency, according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian Government entertain for his Imperial Majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your Excellency, and towards the whole Legation of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria."

M. Novolzitzoff has had his first conference with the Prussian Minister, and has delivered a letter from his Sovereign. It is evidently one of the lukewarm efforts of Russia, little inclined to do any thing active, but obliged to comply with forms.

THE following is a Copy of the Note of Count Novozilzof to the Prussian Minister,—on returning his Passports.

" When His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias consented to the application of His Britannic Majesty, to send the undersigned to *Bonaparte*, in return to a pacific proposal which the latter had made to the Court of London, he was guided by two motives equally powerful, equally conformable to his principles and known sentiments; the one to second a Sovereign ready to make efforts and sacrifices for the general tranquility; and the other to derive advantage for all the States of Europe from a desire of Peace which, there was reason to believe was perfectly sincere, after the solemnity with which it had been announced.

" The existing relations between Russia and France might have opposed insurmountable obstacles to a Negociation for Peace through the medium of a Russian Minister; but His Imperial Majesty did not hesitate to pass over every subject of personal grievance, and every usual and established formality. He profited of the intervention of His Prussian Majesty, and in making the demand of Passports for his Plenipotentiary, he contended himself with declaring that he would not accept them but under the twofold condition, clear and precise, that his Plenipotentiary should treat directly with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new Title which he had given himself; and that *Bonaparte* should give a positive assurance that he was still animated with the same wish for a general Peace, which he had appeared willing to manifest in his letters to His Britannic Majesty.

" This preliminary assurance became of much more importance, as *Bonaparte*, immediately after the answer given by his Britannic Majesty, *invested himself* with the Title of King of Italy—A title which of itself would oppose new obstacles to the desired pacification.

" His Prussian Majesty having transmitted the formal reply of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persisted in the intention of making sincere advances, His Imperial Majesty accepted the Passports with as much earnestness as the French Government had affected to shew in sending them. A new infraction of the most solemn Treaties effected the incorporation of the Ligurian Republic with France; this event in itself, the circumstances which have attended it, the forces which were employed to precipitate the execution, the moment even, which was chosen for its accomplishment, have unhappily formed a combination which should mark the last limits to the sacrifices which His Majesty was on the point of making at the instance of Great Britain, and to the hope of recovery by the means of Negotion of the general tranquillity of Europe.

" His Imperial Majesty had, undoubtedly, not confined within these limits, his endeavours & sacrifices, if the French Government had permitted a hope that it would respect the first ties which bind society, and which support the confidence of engagement, among civilized nations. But assuredly it would be impossible to believe that *Bonaparte* in expediting the Passports with protestations the most pacific, thought seriously of giving them effect, since in the Interval which must necessarily have elapsed between the transmission of the very Passports, and the arrival of the undersigned at Paris, he hastened measures which, very far from affording facilities to the re-establishment of Peace, are of a nature to destroy its very elements.

" The undersigned in calling to the recollection of His Excellency Baron Hardenberg as State and Cabinet Minister of His Prussian Majesty, has to inform him that he has received from His Imperial Majesty his express orders of the 21st. of last June to return, without delay, the accompanying Passports, and to request that his Excellency will be pleased to send them to the French Government, announcing to it that, in the present state of things, they cannot be productive of any utility.

" The undersigned seizes this occasion to repeat to His Excellency the assurance of his high consideration."

BERLIN, JULY 10.

(Signed) N. DE NOVOZILZOF.

FRANCKFORT—30th. June.

Within these few days reports have been circulated of *a General Pacification*. This plan, it is said, proceeds from the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which has invited the Courts of Berlin and Vienna to co-operate for this purpose.

which has for some time subsisted between the Courts of Sweden and St. Petersburgh has been interrupted, since the latter positively declared, that she would not take any part in the War between England and France.

VIENNA—29th. June.

A very active Correspondence, for the promotion of A GENERAL PEACE, is now carrying on between the Cabinets of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

The public Journals speak of a great change, which may be expected soon to take place, in the Government of Switzerland. They say, likewise, that the Mother of the Emperor Napoleon will receive the title of Princess of *Parma and Placenza*—that the seaports of the Papal territory will be annexed to the kingdom of Italy, for which the Pope will receive Sienna, to recompence the loss of which, Lucca will be united to the kingdom of Italy.

Very exaggerated accounts have been circulated with respect to the number of Austrian Troops which form the cordon on the Austrian frontiers from the Adriatic Gulf to the borders of Switzerland. There are not more than is usual in time of peace.

VIENNA, 10TH. JUNE.—It is said that his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles is going to pay his respects to the King of Prussia.

HAGUE, 7th. JULY.—Vice Admiral De Winter has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Texel Expedition, with permission to hoist his flag on board whatever ship he may chuse. Lieutenant Gen. Dumonceau has returned from the Helder with his Staff, and is arrived at the Hague. The Russian Imperial Minister at this Republic will leave the Hague in the course of a few days.

THE MONITEUR.

The last *Moniteur* observes, that though the *Shopkeepers* of England have voted their five millions to raise men, they will still find the *market* rising against them, because their cause is odious to Europe.—Perhaps, says the writer, some Chieftain may be found, fierce and avaricious as the leader of an antient northern horde, who will make a common cause with them, and, in a desperate hope of gain, run the risk of utter extermination.

There should be some moderation of our asperity against the Moniteur, which must be confessed to have told us *some home truths*, and to have said in many instances no more, probably less, than our Members of Parliament.

It has long been the fashion to treat with contempt every thing that appears in that Journal. We cannot be supposed to vindicate it, but as it is known to be conducted by men of such powers as Talleyrand and Hauterive, its reasoning and composition deserves the respect of confutation, though the facts which it relates may not.

What, therefore, we are desirous to impress is, that this Journal should occasionally have its *arguments answered*—the practice would work a good effect in Europe, in most parts of which it is commonly seen, and to some advantage, when contrasted with an English paper.

A ship is arrived from Malta in 27 days.—She sailed from Gibraltar on the 19th. of June, and has brought advice, that on the preceding day the expedition under the Orders of General Sir James Craig, *sailed* from that place. Its destination was not mentioned.

Orders have been sent express from the Admiralty to the Port Admiral at Plymouth, directing that all the King's ships ready for sea, might sail immediately to join our squadron off Cadiz, to intercept such part of the enemy's combined fleet, as may escape the pursuit of Lord Nelson.

Despatches have been received by President Jefferson, announcing the determination of Bonaparte, not to permit the Spanish Government to pay the demands of the United States. He had, however, given directions that the long pending American claims should be brought to a conclusion: reserving three millions of livres for the payment of those not yet proved.

The Emperor Napoleon had declared himself against allowing American Consuls to reside in the French Colonies.

The creation of Peers, so long talked of, it is now said, will take place shortly after the prorogation of Parliament. Sir Charles Morgan, Mr. Lygon, Sir W. Scott, and Sir H. Mildmay, are those on whom, it is reported, that high honour is to be conferred.

His Majesty has left off his green shade: we are happy to say his eyes are much better, and that he enjoys excellent health.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held, when the ship Albion was taken up, and stationed for Fort St. George, and ordered to be in the Downs on the 31st. of August. Capt. B. Richardson was sworn into the command of the Albion.

The Prince of Wales, next week goes down to Weymouth, to shew his attention to their Majesties, and to evince that just respect he always pays to his Father.

A Gentleman is going to obtain a patent for a " *Light Armour Waistcoat*," the metallic substance of which is as thin as a wafer, and so contrived that it may be worn under the common waistcoat with any uniform, without being seen or known to any one but the wearer, and yet is a sure defence against the most dangerous attacks that can be made by the charge of the bayonet, sword, or pike. The weight is only

of the wearer.

A private Soldier in the East Suffolk Militia, has had the good fortune, to have 400,000l. left to him; and his two brothers, 6000l. a year each. These three fortunate persons were all private soldiers in the East Suffolk Militia, and prove to be the legal representatives of the late W. Jennings, Esq. of Action, Suffolk, and of Grosvenor-square.

LONDON,—10th. July.

An article from Antwerp, of the 4th. says, " It is understood that the Emperor *Napoleon* will shortly make a journey, first to Boulogne, and then to the other eastern harbours, to review the armies on the coasts, and flotillas. He will afterwards visit this City, where preparations are already making for his reception.

The States of Genoa, Parma, Placenza, Guastalla, and Lucca, will be united under the sovereignty of the Emperor Napoleon. It is reported that the title of Grand Duke of Genoa will be created.

A letter from the Hague, says—" French fashions and morals have found of late, in Holland and particularly in this place, many followers; gallantry is quite *a la mode*, to the great scandal of the Dutchmen.—Several young Ladies, some of them of the first respectability, have eloped from their parents, and given their hands to these adventurers. It has happened more than once, that a former wife has arrived, shortly after the marriage, from France, to claim the faithful spouse of our young country woman.

The *Levee*, on Sunday last, in Hyde Park, exhibited some curious contrasts in the displays of *coachmanship!* While Lord *Cranley* drove four beautiful women in his barouche and four, and a *lovely belle* on the Dickey by his side—*Sir John Lade barouched* it on the box, with four in hand, without a single inside passenger!—Lord *Barrymore* was also a solitary *whip* in his curricle, when, close in his rear, a young *Widow bewitched*, in full *sables*, drove her own *groom*, who seemed conscious of the honour that was thus conferred upon him.

The Empress *Josephine* and two of her sisters in law, have shares in three French privateers, which have sailed for the East Indies.—Should any of our cruizers fall in with the representatives of these female adventurers, the Ladies will have no reason to complain of being treated without sufficient *gallantry!*

One of the last Parisian Journals, after mentioning the return of Bonaparte from Milan adds, " the *Rattlesnake*, about which there has been so much *talk*, is arrived at Paris."

THE LADY'S CHOICE.

Lucinda's luck did spinsters grudge,
While Lovers twain purfu'd her;
For while she charm'd an old grave Judge,
A young gay Sheriff woo'd her.

The Judge was rich, the Sheriff poor,
Papa preferr'd his Lordship;
And Mammon scorn'd for Cupid's lure,
Old Squeezings deem'd a hardship.

But Miss, whom rank nor wealth could move
To be by dotard bedded,
(For if Jack Ketch had gain'd her love,
The hangman she'd have wedded,)

Said, "Since to love and cherish too,
Was Wedlock's institution;
Judgment may have its weight with you,
But I 'm for *Execution!*"

CALCUTTA,—10th. December 1805.

The Hon. Company's Extra ship Travers, Capt. Saunders, from hence, has arrived at Bencoolen:—Thomas Part, Esq. Resident and his Lady were passengers on the Travers.

The following is a correct list of PASSENGERS who have recently proceeded to Europe on the undermentioned Ships:—

Carmarthen.—Mrs. Bacon—Mrs. Portbury, Mrs. Denny—A Gardiner, Esq. Senior Merchant—Lieut. James Patterson, N. Cavalry—Lieut. Watson, 5th. Regt.—Captains E. Bacon, and Portbury, Country Service.

General Stuart.—Mrs. Hayes—Mrs. Wale, Mrs. Jessup—Mrs. Bayley—Miss Sherrard, and Miss Pemberton—Commodore John Hayes—Colonel Wale, H. M. 67th. Regt.—C. Bayley, Esq. Civil Service—R. Vansittart, Esq. Civil Service—Major Reade N. I.—Captain Briscoe, H. M. 73d. Regt.—Mr. S. Harris—Mr. R. Lockhart—Lieutenants, Maughan and R. Ternan, Bombay Marine.

Castle Eden.—Mrs. Larkins—Mrs. Jackson—W. Dodwell, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service—Messrs. Adam Muller, Gregory Jackson, C. Chisholm and W. Knox.

LONDON,—24th. July.

In consequence of Bonaparte's late proceedings in Italy, the Russian Minister, M. Novosilzoff, has received, at Berlin, at Berlin, orders from his court, not to proceed to Paris.—He has since published a note, charging *Bonaparte* (whom he studiously avoids mentioning by any other name,) with a breaph of honor and faith and in the Moniteur, Bonaparte in return pours the most bitter invectives on the Emperor of Russia.

After M. Novosilzoff's recal, and the return of the passports for proceeding to Paris, which had been obtained through the intercession of the court of Berlin, the Emperor of Germany endeavoured to renew the negociation for a general peace but without effect.

His Imperial Majesty published a note to the French Government, in which Bonaparte was charged with a gross infraction of his solemn engagement, not to effect any changes in Italy until peace should have been concluded with England.

The diadem, which the Emperor Napoleon will present to the Pope, has been exhibited to his Majesty at Milan, and Cardinal Fesch is charged to offer it to his Holiness. The diadem, or tiara was made at Paris, it is richly set with diamonds, rubies, &c. and there is an emerald at the top of it, supporting the cross, weighing an ounce and three quarters. This large emerald had been preserved for several ages in the Treasury of the Vatican, and is now *given back* to the Pope, by the Emperor.

Lucca has applied to the new King of Italy for a Prince of his House, and a new Constitution.

The French laws are to be introduced at Parma and Piacenza. At Parma, the arms of the Bourbon and of the Farnese Families are taken down from all public buildings; the Body Guard, which had been continued in service, was disbanded; and the Spanish Legation, which resided at Parma, was preparing to depart.

On Wednesday a number of very respectable American Gentlemen met at the Grove House, Camberwell, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the *Independence* of the United States. A number of appropriate toasts were given in the course of the evening, and among the rest *the health of our illustrious Sovereign*, was drank with great enthusiasm.

Portsmouth, July 22.—This morning, the Anna Jacobina, Danish East-indiaman, Capt. Serager, went past this port, for Copenhagen. She sailed from Bengal on the 1st. Feb. in company with the homeward-bound Bengal fleet, which went to Madras to join the convoy for England—They may be daily expected. She touched at the Cape of Good Hope, where there was nothing new. Colonel Shaw, Captains Ewer, Lacy, and Jones—Major Brenam, Mr. Sharp, Surgeon, and Mrs. Salvin, passengers, landed here from her.

Portsmouth, July 27.—Sailed the Belliquex, of 64 guns, Capt. Byng, with 15 ships, under convoy for the East Indies. They are to put into Falmouth.

LONDON—12th. July.

The *Moniteur*, of the 7th. Inst. has the following remarks on his Majesty's Message of the 18th. of June:—

"Thus his Britannic Majesty confesses, that, after six months, he has no relations with the Powers of the Continent, which could have prevented, as stated by his Ministers in their letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, an answer to the overtures of Peace made by the Emperor of the French. These relations, which appeared then to be so close, that he could not dispense with consulting those Powers with whom he had contracted them, are nothing more than "communications which have not acquired that degree of maturity which will permit him to enter into ulterior explanations with the French Government." The answer made by the Ministers, six months ago, was nothing but evasion; and if there were not relations then, there are no more now. His Britannic Majesty adds, "That it may be of essential importance that he should be enabled to profit by every favorable conjuncture to effect, with other powers, such a concert as may give him the means of resisting the unqualified ambition of France." What pacific dispositions! For the two last years his Britannic Majesty has done nothing but dream of coalitions, but hope for coalitions. Will he succeed, or will he not succeed, is a question not difficult to resolve. How does the case stand? His Majesty would have been much more frank, and would not have entangled a simple proposition, if he had said, that he did not wish to treat before he had made five or six campaigns in concert with the Coalesced Powers. Then it would remain to be ascertained, what advantage had been gained after these five or six campaigns, and if this advantage should be in proportion to the sacrifice of 200,000 or 300,000 men.

"His Britannic Majesty, indeed, lets us perceive a proof of prudence, which deserves our admiration—that if he cannot succeed in effecting a coalition, and procuring himself the pleasure of seeing from the centre of his Isle, and the heights of his Terrace at Windsor, the misfortunes of the Continent, his Majesty might then resolve to make peace. Peace the object of just ambition to all wise governments, appears to be only a last shift to his Britannic Majesty. He recommends to his faithful Commons to enable him to take measures to avail himself of the services of some Chieftain, some leader of mercenaries, or of those hordes, celebrated in former times, who would, for the sake of forcible gain, make common cause with him.

"Who does not wish that England may find Europe deaf to every project of coalition? Who does not see with what pleasure the Continent, without wishes for nothing but Peace, whilst England, its enemy, calls out with loud cries for the return of those disasters which have so long afflicted Europe?

"His Britannic Majesty thinks he can avail himself of a part of the Letter of the Emperor of the French, to prove to the Continent that the Emperor fears England, and that, because he desires Peace, he dreads War—thus hoping to induce some power to enter into a new coalition. The Cabinet of London has not neglected to support weak reasoning by offers of subsidies—but it will be perceived that it does not place a value sufficiently high on such services, and that it must pay still dearer. The Parliament have granted five millions sterling—still more will be asked of them—we shall see if the generosity of the Shopkeepers will make the market cheaper.

"Every word, every act of this Government bears the character of disorder and madness. It is a strange political declaration, which the Ministers put into the mouth of the King, when they make him say, distinctly enough, that he will not make peace, until he can no longer make war. It will necessarily result, that when he wishes for peace, it will be imagined that he is constrained to make it, and that more may therefore be exacted from him.

"What then is to be concluded from such a Message? It is, that the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe is far distant, as the English Government will not be disposed to peace until it shall be convinced that no Power will concur in feeding the flame, and that it has no longer Ministers or intriguers who can hope to purchase such assistance.

"The seven or eight speeches of the King of England to his Parliament, would, if arranged one after the other, and according to their dates, form a most entertaining collection. We will leave to our readers the task of collating them; a duty which will certainly not be neglected by the Historian."

July 13.—Yesterday a General Court of the Honorable Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Jonathan Birch, of the Company's ships Britannia, took his final leave of the Court, previous to departing for Madras and Bengal.

The titles of the papers relative to the conduct of Marquis Wellesley, which were laid before the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Paul, were read by the clerk.

Mr. Randle Jackson wished those papers to be regularly laid before the Court.

Charles Grant Esq. Chairman, said that they should be laid before them for perusal.

Charles Blair Esq. has been appointed His Majesty's Consul [illegible]

Our army is in the highest state of discipline; the Scotch Brigade and other Regiments of Infantry, under embarkation orders, amounting to 8000 effective men, remain still at Cork, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote. Two large encampments are now forming, the one on the Curragh, to consist of 18,000 horse and foot; the other, contiguous to the garrison of Cork, to be composed of 10,000 Infantry.

Davy, the Professor of Chemistry, at the Royal Institution, of Paris, is arrived in Dublin, on a mineralogical tour through Ireland.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FRENCH FLOTILLA.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, July 21st.

"A division of the Enemy's flotilla, consisting of four praams, forty brigs, and twenty schuyts, put to Sea on Wednesday last from Dunkirk, and, after sustaining a smart attack from several of our cruizers, succeeded in anchoring in Calais roads, close in with the batteries. On the following morning, at dawn of day, they weighed, and stood along the shore for Boulogne, the grand *depot*; but the number of our vessels having considerably increased, an attack was recommended against them with a vigour and intrepidity which notwithstanding their being favoured by the wind, and creeping close in shore, must have been attended with great loss to the Enemy. The firing began at three P. M. and lasted until half after eight. It was more tremendous than any heard in that direction since the renewal of hostilities. When the division from Dunkirk drew near Boulogne, a force consisting of upwards of one hundred sail, brigs, luggers, and praams, came out of the harbour and formed into a long line for the protection of the reinforcement. From their nearness to the shore it was impossible for our large ships to take part in the action; but those which could approach with any effect, continued the attack with the most undaunted resolution.

"The whole distance from Calais to Boulogne was one continued Blaze. The engagement, and the damage done to the enemy's flotilla, have been very great indeed, as a number of their craft were drove on shore, and others sunk by the fire of our cannon and mortars. During the cannonade large detachments of horse artillery were plainly seen coming down to the shore, and keeping up a constant fire. The fire of the batteries was also incessant. In an action of such length, almost the whole of which was fought within the range of the Enemy's batteries, it was impossible but that our vessels must have sustained considerable damage; and we are sorry to add, that near thirty men have been killed and wounded; among the latter we understand, is the Captain of the Calypso, and one of the Lieutenants. The principal damage which our squadron sustained was from the batteries on shore; and to the incessant and heavy fire which they kept up, it may be attributed that the greater part of the flotilla was not captured or destroyed.

"From the most authentic accounts which have reached us, we learn that the Enemy has suffered severely. One praam was sunk, and eight or nine of the other craft driven on shore; two schuyts were taken, one at the back of the Sand on Friday morning, and one was towed into the Downs by the Griffin cutter, Lieutenant Forbes. The same morning two schooners were plainly seen on shore near Blanchez, and twenty or thirty pieces of horse artillery, and a quantity of troops, were posted along shore, and kept up a continual fire, to prevent the boats from our shipping taking possession of them. Of our vessels which were engaged, it is reported the Immortalite, Capt. Owen, has sustained the greatest loss, which had four killed and eight wounded. The Ariadne is stated to have had one killed and three wounded; and among the latter the Lieutenant of Marines. The Calypso, the Hebe, and La Fleche, have also had several men wounded. We regret to state, that the major part of the division from Dunkirk succeeded in getting into Boulogne, although several of them were much damaged. Their loss in men killed and wounded must have been very considerable.—The following is given as a statement of the loss on board our squadron:

L'Immortalite	frigate	4 killed	3 wounded
Ariadne	ditto	1 ditto	3 ditto
La Fleche	Sloop	——	4 ditto
Calypso	ditto	——	several do.
Hebe	frigate	——	ditto.

Advertisement.

A FEW CALCUTTA TOWN-HALL
LOTTERY TICKETS,
REMAIN FOR SALE AT THE HOUSE OF
Messrs. HARINGTON and Co.
AT 40 PAGODAS EACH.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

At Mr. Hogg's,

On the Mount Road,

On SATURDAY next, 4th. January 1806.

At 10 O'clock in the Forenoon,

If not disposed of by Private Sale,

A Handsome Young Iron Grey Arab of a promising appearance.

A Bay Arab Saddle Horse.

A pair of small Bay Mares (cropt) and would answer for a Curricle.

A serviceable Bay Horse, with a Strong Bandy and set of Harness.

ALSO

A SECONDHAND PALANKEEN.

For Sale on Commission,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

LADIES Black BEAVER HATS with FEATHERS—Gentlemen's Black Round HATS—Childrens HATS of Colours—Lavender WATER—HONEY Ditto—ARQUEBUSADE.

A BOX OF

Confectionary,

Consisting of

JAMS JELLIES, &c. &c.

ALSO

COMFITS, and Preserved FRUIT in BRANDY, &c. &c.

[illegible] against the Estate of the late CAPTAIN J. DUNCAN, are desired to state them to W. HOPE the Administrator, on or before the 1st. day of February 1806, as the proceeds of the Estate will be remitted by the first Ships.

Madras, 31st. December, 1805.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT G. PEPPARD, are desired to state them to W. HOPE the Administrator, on or before the 1st. day of February 1806, as the proceeds of the Estate, will be remitted home by the first Ships.

Madras, 25th. December 1805.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons standing indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. RACHAEL LORING Milliner deceased, are requested to pay the same without further delay to Mr. W. HOPE the Executor; and all Persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to state them on or before the 1st. day of February next.

Madras, 31st. December 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of HENRY SHAWE, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 74th. Regiment of Footdeceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 16th. Dec. 1805.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, the 2d. January, 1806.

3

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE

Received by the Prince of Wales Packet, at Bombay, on the 21st. December 1805.

The Intelligence from England is to the 15th. of Auguſt,—from France to the 22d. of that Month,—and from Conſtantinople, to the 1ſt. of October.

MR. MORIER writes, under date the 27th. September, to the Reſident at Buſſorah, as follows.—At this moment HOSTILITIES have moſt probably commenced between AUSTRIA and FRANCE, the former acting in conjunction with Ruſſia, and with the moſt perfect intelligence with the Cabinet of St. James.

The junction of Lord Nelſon, with Sir R. Calder and the total defeat of the combined Spaniſh & French fleets, not confirmed—the latter reached Corunna on the 2d. of Auguſt.

It is ſaid that the Emperor Francis, will put himſelf at the head of his Army in the operations againſt France.

Le Scipion, French ſhip, had ſtruck her colors in the action of the 22d. of July, but owing to the thickneſs of the fog, effected her eſcape.

As ſoon as Sir R. Calder's deſpatches were received, Lord Melville was called to the Admiralty, where he had a conference for half an hour, and it is ſaid that Lord Spencer alſo was called to the Admiralty on the ſame day.

Lord Nelſon arrived at Gibraltar on the 22d. July, went to Tetuan for water, and put to ſea on the 25th. ſteering to the northward, in queſt of the combined fleet. On the 7th. Auguſt, Lord Nelſon was 18 leagues weſt of Cadiz.

Letters from Vienna mention WAR as being quite certain, the Auſtrian Troops had already entered the Electorate of Bavaria, and the Ruſſians were advanced in Galicia.

Bonaparte had broken up his Camp at Boulogne, had diſembarked his Troops from on board the Dutch Tranſports, and had marched conſiderable bodies in all haſte towards Mayence and Straſbourg.

The Ruſſians intend to *force* their way through Pruſſia, ſhould the King oppoſe their paſſage, and this with the intention of driving the French from Hanover; they are ſaid to be fully equal to the taſk, being 80,000 in number on that ſide, and they are to be joined in Pomerania by the Swedes, of whom *we* have taken a conſiderable body into our pay.

300,000 Auſtrians are ready to be oppoſed to the French, and 20,000 Ruſſians may be taken as the force deſtined to co-operate with them—beſides a Ruſſian Army of Reſerve of 100,000, now organizing in the interior of the empire.

The preparations are every where greater than they were known at any former period.

On the 29th. July, Sir D. Baird, attended by his Aids-de-Camp, ſet off for Portſmouth, where he was to embark immediately with ſome troops, which are to proceed thence to Cork, where Sir David will take the command of the troops, which have been collected there under Sir Eyre Coote. The object of this expedition is ſaid to be the Cape of Good Hope.

The Egyptienne, a miſſing ſhip in the action of the 22d. July, arrived ſafe at Plymouth.

Sir R. Bickerton with 4 ſail of the line, blocks up 8 ſail of Spaniſh line of battle ſhips in Carthagena.

The Expedition under Sir James Craig has quitted Gibraltar on their way to Malta.

An INVASION was daily expected at Home, and in conſequence of the armaments in all the ports of France & Holland being carried on with unuſual activity, Government had iſſued freſh orders for the enemy's ports, to be blockaded with greater ſeverity than ever.

The Belliqueux which was to have convoyed the outward bound *Eaſt India fleet*, received ſudden orders to join the channel fleet, and all ſhips of war in the harbours, ordered to put to ſea with the leaſt poſſible delay.

Government have at laſt reſolved to cauſe a number of martillo towers to be conſtructed in the neighbourhood of Folkſtone, as being calculated to annoy an invading force.

Lord Hawkeſbury had iſſued inſtructions for the Volunteer force of the Capital to prepare for actual ſervice.

A ſecret council was held at Dover on the 14th. Auguſt, conſiſting of ſome of our beſt General Officers, to diſcuſs the meaſures to be purſued in the event of the threatened Invaſion taking place.

An Expedition under General Baird, conſiſting of the 8th. 24th. 71ſt. 72d. 83d. and 93d. Regiments, was on the point of leaving Cork.

The FUNDS had experienced a conſiderable *depreſſion* in conſequence of the encreaſed probability of a continental war.

The Pruſſian Miniſter Baron Hardingberg, tranſmitted to the French Ambaſſador at Berlin, the important note delivered to him by Count Novoſilzow, accompanied by a written meſſage, of which the following is an Extract.

"The King of Pruſſia, in learning this unexpected event, (the union of Liguria to France) foreſaw the effect it would have on the negociation which had happily begun, and he experiences the moſt lively affliction at ſeeing his fears thus realized."

The number of Ruſſian troops aſſembled on the frontiers of Poland, amount to nearly 100,000 men. The Arch-duke Charles was to ſet out for Italy on the 20th. Auguſt: new Levies of troops were making in the Emperor's Hereditary Eſtates; and on the 13th. of Auguſt, an Artillery convoy of 102 guns, with a proportion of Ammunition, Waggons, &c. left Vienna, deſtined for Italy.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia, is about to proceed to St. Peterſburgh, though it is not known whether he goes on a diplomatic miſſion.

The city and vicinity of Naples, experienced grat damage from a violent Earthquake, which took place there on the 26th. July.

The Fleet for this Country had not ſailed on the 12th. Auguſt.

Lord Spencer had ſailed in the Immortalite frigate on a cruize off the coaſt of France.

Bonaparte had declared that he would put himſelf at the head of his army & throw himſelf, with all his force on the German Empire.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded on board the Spaniſh Ships, captured on the 22d. July.

El Firma - -	180 Killed	90 Wounded.
St. Raphael -	200	80

Sir Home Popham had ſailed for Conſtantinople in the Diadem 64.

The Preſburg Gazette (9th. Auguſt) announces that numerous bodies of Ruſſian troops were moving towards the frontiers of Hungary, and that ſixty-thouſand Ruſſians are about to be embarked at the port of Odeſſa, in the Black Sea. Their deſtination is not known 18 Ruſſian ſail of the line, are cruiſing in the Baltic.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—6th. Auguſt.

No doubt whatever is entertained, that a ſquadron has ſailed from Rochefort. It is ſtated in the Paris Papers to have ſailed on the 17th. July, and to have conſiſted of 8 ſail of the line.

The public attention has been ſo much occupied with the larger fleets, as to have almoſt overlooked this ſquadron, tho' by no means of contemptible magnitude, we think it by no means improbable that it is gone in the firſt inſtance to the Cape.—Any more Weſt India attempts are highly improbable.

According to a Private Letter from Rochelle, dated the 18th. July, the ſquadron at the Iſle d'Aix, conſiſting of 8 ſaid of the line, and ſeveral frigates under the command of Mons. Aallemand, put to ſea the day before, and ſhaped its courſe to the ſouthward in line of battle, with a very favourable wind, four and twenty hours after, nothing farther had been heard of them and it was therefore inferred that it had met no obſtruction: as the wind continued favourable; it is probable, that it has already made conſiderable progreſs on its voyage.

Extracts from the Journal de Frankfort up to the 26th of Auguſt.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 14.—Deſpatches were yeſterday received from Admiral Cornwallis announcing, that during the night of the 8th. preceding, the Naiade Frigate, Captain Dundas, fell in with a French Squadron 25 leagues off Uſhant, conſiſting of 4 ſail of the line (one a 3 decker) four frigates and three brigs: they are ſuppoſed to be the ſhips which failed from Rochefort and L'Orient on the 17th. July.

The Fly ſloop of war has arrived at Plymouth and brought deſpatches from Admiral Collingwood, who was cruiſing off Cadiz on the 30th. July.—Admiral Calder had communicated to him, as well as to Lord Nelſon the advantage gained over the combined fleets on the 22d. July.

Government received advices from Lord Nelſon on the 8th. July—The Admiral arrived at Gibraltar on the 22d. July. The crews of the ſhips under his command were in perfect health. Lord Nelſon having refreſhed the ſquadron in the bay of Tetuan, and having ſatisfied himſelf, that the combined fleets had not paſſed the ſtraights of Gibraltar, ſet ſail on the 26th. with the intention of cruiſing on the coaſts of Spain and Portugal, where he hoped to fall in with the enemy.

By the official accounts from Admiral Villeneuve, it appears that on the 26th. July, the combined fleet ſailed towards Ferrol, but adverſe winds obliged them to bear up for Vigo roads, where they anchored & landed their ſick and wounded. The combined fleet left Vigo and put into Corunna the 2d. of Auguſt—their object is to join the Spaniſh diviſion at Ferrol. The Engliſh fleet conſiſting of 13 ſail of the line, was then cruiſing off thoſe ſhores.

We were in hope that the Bombay Papers would have enabled us to add conſiderably, to the above brief heads of information—they are not yet arrived;—their contents, ſhall be laid before our readers the moment received.